was an institution from God, and that it was necessary it order to give an elevated tone to the morals of the committenity. He had no doubt the gentleman thought so; he had the fight to think so; but they did not think that God had anything particular to do with them. [Laighter.] If they were both right let them drop the subject, and content them selves with the reflection that their people were not his people nor their God his did. [Continued laughter.] Mr. Bisnor proceeded to show why there was not mor pauperism at the North than at the South, and then care the day state the Lee admission of Karses, under the Lee

emarks when the committee rose; and, at 25 minutes o

By Mc. BILLINGHURST: The memorial of Daniel Shaw and \$76 thera, citizens of superior, in Douglas county, Wiscoman, asking Con-ress to aid in the construction of a railroad from the head of Lake operior to Paget Souffel.

Despatches have been received at the War Department

from Camp Scott, army of Utah. The information com

nunicated by them is said to be of no special import-

ance. The army was in good condition, the health of the soldlers good, and everything going on satisfacto-

By direction of the President of the United States

general court martial will assemble at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, 28th April, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major General Daniel E. Twiggs, United

States army.

Detailed for the Court. —Brevet Major General Thomas

Jesup, quartermaster general; Brevet Major General E. Wool; Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith; Brevet Brigadier General Sylvester Churchill, inspector general;

Brigadier General Sylvester Churchill, inspector general; Revet Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney, colonel of 2d dragoons; Col. Joseph K. F. Mansheld, inspector gene-ral; Col. Joseph Plympton, 1st infantry; Brevet Col. John H. Gardier, lieutenant colonel 1st artillery; Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee, lieutenant colonel 2d cavalry; Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, 1st dragoons; Col. Henry K. Craig, ordnance department; Col. Charles Thomas, as-sistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. George B. Crit-tenden, mounted riffemen; Brevet Major John F. Lee, indig advocate.

No other officers than those named can be convened

without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

planning a fortification to be built on the point of Sandy

Hook, New Jersey, for the protection of the Roadstead.

Captain Geo. W. Cullum has been relieved from the

enperintendence of the works under the engineer depart-

ment in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, and of

the charge of Forts Macon and Caswell, North Carolina,

to which duty Capt. J. G. Fester has been assigned by order

of the Secretary of War. Captain Cullum takes charge of

Adams, Rhode Island.

land desert.

the works at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and at Fort

MOENT VERNON. Governor Wise has written the fol-owing letter to the editor of the Vicksburg Whig:

RICHMOND, VA., March 3, 1858.

DEAR SEE: My opinion is that Virginia will never allow the remains of Washington to be removed from Mount Vernon, except to her own monument to his memory at Richmond. That she will, if they are not removed, never

cede Mount Vernon to the federal government, and that

Town Elections in Maine. The town and city elec-

tions in Maine during the past week or two have resulted very favorably for the democrats. Reckland, Biddeford, Newheld, Sanford, Sartbore', North Amen, Starks, Shap-leigh, Alfred, and Eliot have elected democratic city or

town officers; some of them for the first time for many years. These elections prove either that black-republi-canism in that State is going into a rapid decline, or that the blacks are too much concerned about Kansas to turn

out and protect their own party interests. We believe they are the precusors of a victory next fall, which will make "Down East." a democratic oesis in the New Eng-

We very much regret to state, says the Cincinnati Com-mercial of Tuesday, that the majority of horticulturists in this region are deploring the sad calamity that has be

fallen the peach crop. We are informed that the last warm spell, succeeded by sharp frosty weather, chilled a large portion of the buds of the orchards hereabouts. We have not several fruit raisers, however, who express

A MERICAN YEAR BOOK OF FACTS, 1858; or, annual of Scientiale Discovery in Science and Art. The eighth year of its publication. I volume; price B 25; postage prepaid, 25

per sale in Washington by TAYLOR & MAURY, Mar 22—4: Booksellers and Stationers, 234 Penn. av

WASHINGTON AND HIS PORTRAITS.—The

A. because by Reinfirmant Peaks, Hin-trated by several paintings, under a nevel and striking offset of light, will be repeated at the synthesium finding on Weinbodys, the 24th instant at 8 octors. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Philip's Bookstore, 382 Ponnsylvania syemie, between 8th and 10th streets, or at the dicer of admission. May 22-35.

a hope that the orchards have partially escaped.

We are informed that the law

the post never to do so.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHMOND, VA., March 3, 1858.

HENRY A. WISE.

MUNURIAL.

THE MESSAGE EXPAN

## SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of John Clathorne, appointed by the Commissioner of Patents as a special agent to collect information upon the consumption of votton in Europe; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

PRITTION PRESENTED.

Mr. BRODERICK presented the memorial of Andrew Glassall, praying compensation for services as assistant United States district attorney for the northern district of California in the year 1856; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill from the House of Representatives to provide The bill from the House of inspresentatives to provide for the organization of a regiment of meunted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Texas, and to authorize the Predictent to call into the service of the United States four additional regiments of volunteers, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ADMINSION OF KANSAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the The Senale resumed the consideration of the bill for the solution of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr STUART remarked that he should not discuss this question with any reference to bile town equinions on the subject of davery; since he had been a member of the Senate he had never discussed the slavery question, and he should not do so until some measure should be brought before the body in which that question was discussed the state of the should not do so until some measure should be brought before the body in which that question was discussed. city involved. He opposed the admission of Kensas ader the Lecompton constitution because that instru-tent was, and was intended to be, a trick and a fraud under the Lecompton constitution because that instru-ment was, and was intended to be, a trick and a fraud apon the people of Kansas. And how had the advocates of this bill attempted to justify it? They have talked about enabling sets, popular sovereignty, non-intervention, &c., and have used such a variety of arguments that a confusion of ideas "worse confounded" would be the result if those arguments should be placed in juxtaposition. He believed it had been clearly demonstrated that this constitution was not the will of the people of Kansas; but to that ob-jection against the constitution the President of the Uni-ted States had urged the plea that the majority of the ted States had arged the piea that the imajority of the people of Kansas were in a state of rebellion, and therefore their wishes were not entitled to consideration. Mr. S. said that he should meet this argument with all the respect due to the President and his position, and at the same time with all the frankness and fearlessness which same time with all the markies and the constant of a sovereign

He was astonished to hear the President, in his annual message, say that there was rebellion in Kausas, without informing Congress what steps he had taken to put that rebellion down; he was also astonished at the anti-dote which the President had proposed—to admit this rebellions people into the Union. This was worse than the case of the woman who married an inebriate to get aid of him, for he had but a limited messive of life and might die; while the admission of a rebellious people mot this Union would be to introduce a poisson into the body-politic that would one day destroy the whole. He proceeded to argue that it was not true that the people of Kaness were in a state of rebellion. He said that the laws and institutions of Kaness were originally formed by invasions from abroad, and hot by her own citizens; yet the executive and the judiciary of the Territory had no power over that subject. They must take the laws and execute them as they find them, no matter whether they were fairly or fraudulently made. Congress alone He was astonished to hear the President, in his annual has execute them as they find them, no matter whether they were fairly or fraudulently made. Congress alone has power to examine the question of frauds in a Territory, and Congress should have exercised that power. There were a few abolitionists in Kan-sas, and a few extreme southern men; but the great mass of the people were peaceable and order-loving citizens.

of the people were peaceable and order-loving citizens. They were guarantied the opportunity to form their institutions in their own way; their way was to pass a law and yet upon the constitution on the 4th of January. And yet, because they chose ty reject that constitution, we are told that we must utterly disregard that expression of their will as irregular and illegal. He went on at some length to argue in favor of allowing the will of the prople of Kanasa, however expressed, to prevail.

Mr. BAYARD made an claborate legal argument, showing the pleasary powers granted to Kanasa under the enganic act, and refuting the objections founded on the opinion of Attorney General Butler, in the Arkanasa case, which had been adduced in the former speech of Mr. Docaras. While the people are in a territorial condition their right of government is a delegated right; and there is a broad distinction between the powers delegated in the case of Arkanasa. From these premises he proceeded to show the legality of the several stages of proceeding which resulted in the formation of the Lecompton constitution, and that it was the only legal way of ascertaining or expression the will of the resulted. resulted in the formation of the Lecompton constitution, and that it was the only legal way of ascertaining or expressing the will of the people. Hence the admission of Kaasas under that constitution violated no principle of popular sovereignty; and in addition to that, the adoption of that course would be conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the whole country, by removing from the balls of Congress a subject of constant irritation, and conprosperity of the whole country, by removing from the halls of Congress a subject of constant irritation, and con-fining that agitation within the limits of Kansas, where

an election by the people, it must always be taken as a fundamental principle that all those who do not vote agree that a majority of those who do vote should decide question no matter whether the refusal to vote in the Union stands. These who refuse to vote have therefore no right to complain that the will of the minor-ity prevails; if the allegation be true, the fault is their

by prevals; if the allegation be true, the fault is their own, and they must abide by the consequences.

The objection had been strenuously insisted upon that the constitution was not submitted to the people; but Mr B said that the only question about which there was a difference of opinion among the people of Kansas—the question of slavery—was submitted; which was equivalent to a submission of the entire instrument. He also argued that the Lecompton constitution did not establish slavery in Kansas, as has been alleged; it merely tolerated or authorized it, but the slaves might at some future time or authorized it, but the slaves might at some future time be emancipated upon payment of their value. It would not cost more than \$150,000 to set every slave free and make Kansas a free State. Gov. Walker says that there we not three hundred slaves in Kansas; and he is regarded by all the opponents of the bill as pretty good authority. It would be averaging the value of these slaves anther high to estimate them as worth five hundred dollars apiece; and so the sum of \$150,000 would be amply sufficient to put an end, now and forever, to the existence of slavery there.

Mr. B. condemned the Topeka movement, not becau-Mr. B. condemned the Topeka movement, not because they formed a constitution, for that they had a right to, but because they went further, and organized a govern-ment under it, and swore in all the officers. This was rebellion against the government: but they stopped just short of treason. If they had endeavored to uphold their government by force, it would have been treason; but they shrunk from that, not having the courage, although they had the will, to resist the legal authority of the

west and the will, to resist the legal authority of the sovenment.

After replying to several objections which have been urged against the bill, Mr. B. proceeded to notice some of the remarks of Mr. Szware in a recent speech on this subject, in which it was prophesied that free labor would ultimately extend its dominion over this whole continent, for the interests of the white race demanded the ultimate emancipation of all men. These declarations were not made hastily and carelessly, but were evidently well considered; and Mr. B. looked forward to what must be the result of that emancipation. The white race and the black race could not exist in any country on terms of equality; it was a law of nature that unless amalgamation took place the inferior race must become extinct lied did not know which of these contingencies the Senator from New York expected; but neither of them appeared desirable to his own mind. Was it proposed that the flourishing plantations of the South should be reduced to the condition which Jamaica and Hayti now occupy. condition which Jamaica and Hayti now occupy : country, as an evidence of the result of emanciation without amalgamation; and took a philosophical and criptural view of the institution of slavery. When he cracinded his remarks,

Mr. BRODERICK took the floor. He alluded to the

Mr. BRODERICK took the floor. He alluded to the intrets which had been expressed by the republicans on this floor that the Missouri Compromise should have been tepealed; but had it not been for that repeal there would now have been no republican party in existence, and, incread of regrets, they should rejoice at it. He then proceeded to read a number of extracts from speeches by various gentlemen, the object of which was not very apparent. The drift of his argument appeared to be that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was accomplished by the South, but they were mistaken in supposing that they would resp any advantage from it; and if they are now myaded by the free labor of the North, it is their own fault in disturbing a compact which had been sacretly ob-

He differed by tipinion from Mr. Harmone, who had said their totton was king; he thought gold was king; and he represented a State where delving in the carth was regarded as honorable. He himself was an arthan stid the sen of an arthan stid the sen of an arthan stid the sen of an arthan; and he therefold felt it to be his duty to reply to the Transks of the senator from South Carollina in regard to hireling labor. He proceeded to remark on the frauds in Kanses, and concluded by going over the same ground with most of those who have spoken in opposition to the tifl. The Senate then took a recess until seven o'clock.

The Senate was called to order at sevel o'clock. [The galleries were densely crowded, many of the reporters 18 mg unable to make their way through the crowd surrounding the entrance to their gallery, and those who did get there found their seats occupied by the

hose who did get there tound that it is sometiment of Mr. GWIN moved that the ladies, large numbers of whom were in the auto-touns, it admitted to the seats without the bar of the Senate; which was unanimously

agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he did not know whether his strength would perniit his presenting his views to night in full, but he would endeavor to make some remarks on the subject. His sickness for the last week had not only prevented him frem being present, bill even from reading the remarks of those who had during that time discussed this bill; and he could not therefore be expected to reply to the criticisms which might have been made on the report which he submitted, or the views heretofore expressed by him. He should content himself with presenting his views upon the questions that were naturally suggested by the bill under consideration. And in the first place, he made a brief reference to his course upon the slavery question during the period when he had been a member of Congress. When he entered Congress in 1843 he found upon the slavery question and avoid sectional agitation by a geographical line drawn across the continent, separating free territory from slave territory. This line had been agreed upon not because it was founded upon correct principles, but because it was founded upon correct principles, but because it was founded upon correct principles, but because it afforded a means of avoiding the agitations that had convulsed the country upon the eabject of slavery; for that reason he acquiesced in that line when it was applied to Texas; and in 1848, when we had secured Now Mexlett, Uhih, and California from the rejubilic of Mexico, the question arese in the Senate in regard to the kind of organization of government which should be established therein. On that occasion Mr. D. proposed to extend the Missouri-Compromise little to the Pacific ocean, with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted; and the proposition was agreed to by twelve majority on a call of the yeas and nays. In the House of Representatives that provision was stricken out by thirty nine majority; and thus by that vote the policy of separating slave ferritory from free territory by a geographical line was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he did not know whether his

he then took of the subject. At that time southern men, almost in a body, voted for the extension of the Misseuri-compromise line to the Pacific ocean, and northern men, by a very large majority, voted against it.

He then sketched the proceedings in 1850, when the compremise measures were adopted, and said that the line of 36-30' was abandoned by its friends only because they found themselves without the power to adhere to and carry it into effect in good faith. Had that policy been continued, and had that line been extended to the Pacific ocean, there would have been an end to this slavers exitation friences. It was his visiting that policy been continued, and had that line been extended to the Pacific ocean, there would have been an
end to this slavery agitation feirever. It was his opinion
then, and it was his opinion now, that so far as any sectional Padvantage could have been obtained by the extension of that line, that advantage would have been on the
part of the South. The compromise measures of 1850
were predicated upon the abandenment of that line, and
the introduction of the great principle of self-government
in the Territories and sovereignty in the States, on the
question of slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern. They returned to the great principle upon
which free institutions rest—to leave the people of the
Territories and States free to decide the slavery question
as well as all other questions for themselves. This new
line of policy met his cheerful and hearty concurrence;
and he regarded it as the chief merit of the compromise
measures of 1859, that they furnished a principle as a
rule of action, which should apply everywhere north and
south of 36-30, not only to the territory which we then
had, but to all that we might hereafter acquire—thus localizing this slavery agitation, and leaving each State to
decide the matter for themselves, without any interference, either direct or judirect, from any quarter whatever.

He went on to ask whether the evidence was satisfac tory that the people of Kansas had been left perfectly free to make a constitution which they were satisfied with—whether the constitution now presented did imbody their will. He thought it was clear that these questions must be answered in the negative, and argued this mat-ter at considerable hearth.

inust be answered in the negative, and argued this mat-ter at considerable length.

In the course of his remarks Mr. D. alluded to the "Washington Union" as a paper which had read him out of the party over and over again, and had termed him "deserter," "renegade," "traitor," &c. He had no vin-dication to make of his democracy against that paper; he was willing to leave his history and actions for the last twenty years to speak for themselves. But the difficulty was that the "Washington Union" had a personal griev-ance. When its editor was nominated for public printer Mr. D. declined to vote for him; and from that time to this its scurrilous abuse and vindictive and constant at-tacks upon him had been repeated. He proceeded to read from an editorial article in the "Union" of the 17th Nothe question—no matter whether the relation that their voltage would not effect their purpose. These are the only grounds upon which the government of any State only grounds upon which the government of any State on the relational attention of the 17th No-wender last, maintaining the propositions that the right of property in slaves was before and higher than any consultation, and that the owner of slaves had a right to carry his property into any free State and retain his ownership over it there. It was for these extraordinary doctrines, said Mr. D., that he declined to vote for the doctrines, said Mr. D., that he declined to vote for the editor of the "Union" for public printer. He believed in State rights. Illinois had a right to prohibit slavery" and the doctrine laid down in the "Union" he regarded as directly opposite to that of the democratic party and the democratic platform. He also objected to the Lecompton constitution because it contained the same doctrine as the article in the "Union," and he submitted the question who had descrited the democratic party—the "Union" or himself? He also urged, that although this was an administration measure, it was not a party measure, and announced his purpose to maintain party measure, and announced his purpose to maintain his present position, come what may.

Mr. TOOMBS said that the senator from Illinois hav-ing arraigned his section of the country, he deemed it his duty to say a few words in their defence. No man knew better than that senator that no such principles as those which he had attacked had ever been asserted by a single slaveholding State in the Union, or a single representative of a State, and that senator had no right to arraign the people of the South for an article in the "Washington Union." The South never claimed the tight to carry slavery into a free State against its constitution. That senator had also spent about an hour in defending his democracy. Mr. T. did not pretend to sit in judgment upon democrats, but he had no doubt the senator from Illinois needed it, and so that time was probably well spent. Allusion was made to the fact that when Mr. D. voted to extend the Missouri-compromise line to the Pacific ocean. knew better than that senator that no such principles as extend the Missouri-compromise line to the Pacific ocean, those men with whom he was now acting all voted against him, with one or two exceptions.

Mr. T. replied to several other points alluded to in the peech of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. STUART took exception to some of the expressions used by Mr. Tooms in his remarks, as being personal in Mr. GREEN obtained the floor, and it being after eleven

clock, p. m., The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, offered the following pre-

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following preamble and resolution as a substitute:

Whereas under the order of this Boase on the 15th day of February last the Ergean also Jenis did indimit to the last of the terrical of tolumba one dolls. We which the contempt of the authority of the Ergean also two local is ill kept in castedy made said order. But have an ability of the last of the part of the par

into the Sergent at Arms keep hin as directed under the order of the 13th of February last.

Mr. STANTON, of Obic, said the committee expected to close the evidence during the present week; and whilst the trial was in progress it certainly was improper to discharge a witness froil custody on his refusal to testify. Upon the conclusion of the testimony, the committee interfided to report a resolution to place the refractory witness in the hands of the proper authorities for trial.

Mr. STEPHENS stated that the extreme hidisposition of the wife of the witness required his discharge as an act of humanity. That was the reason why he thought he should be discharged, and discharged immediately.

Mr. STANTON replied that a messenger had recently returned from Poston, and found that this was a mistake.

STEPHENS did not know what messenger was al luded to, but, from his information, he believed the lady to be extremely ill.

Mr. STANTON moved that the whole subject be laid

on the table; which motion was not agreed to yeas 59 nays 123.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, then submitted the follow

Mr. RUGHES, of Indiana, then submitted the following preamble and resolution as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Pinilars:

Whereas it does not appear by the record of the proceedings in the case of John W. Wolcott, a witness now in costody for alloged contempt of the flower, that he was in prison for refusing to testify in a matter in which the House had jurisdiction and power to enforce it authority against witnesses by sitachment for contempt; therefore Resolved, That the said John W. Wolcott be, and is hereby, discharged from content.

Mr. STEPHENS demanded the previous question which was sustained.

The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr. Huuns, and it was not agreed to—yeas 22, mays 161.

The question recurring upon the substitute of Mr.

PHILLIPS.
Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, moved that it be laid on the table; which intofion was not agreed to ayes 57, noes 97.

The substitute was then rejected.

The question being taken on the original resolution of Mr. Sterness, it was agreed to—yeas 125, nays 67—a follows:

YEAS—Messer, Abbott, Adrain, Abl, Abderson, Andrews, Atkins Avery, Barksdalie, Bennelt, Illahop, Blair, Bocock, Bowie, Boyee, Bray Ion, Bryan, Boffinton, Burlingame, Burnelt, Burns, Cathibbell, Case (Ladice, Clawon, Clay, Cleifuns, John Cottanae, Cockerit, Coffax Comins, Corning, Covede, Cragin, James Arraig, Curry, Curtis, David Son, Timothy Davis of Massachusette, Timothy Bavis of Ione, Daves Dewart, Dodd, Dowdell, Edic, English, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gar Treal, Goldloys, Gilbs, Gilban, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow Lawrence W, Hall, Robert B, Hall, March, Hill, Horton, Hughes, Jack

The preamble was then agreed to.

THE MATTISON RESOLUTIONS THE MATTHEON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, from the select committee appointed to consider the Matrixon resolutions, presented a report, together with a statement made by the gentleman from New York; which were ordered to be printed, and their further consideration postponed till Saturday next.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, presented the view of the minute of the minute of the selection of the minute of the selection of the minute of the selection of the minute of the minute of the selection of the minute of the selection of the minute of the selection of the s

nority; which were also ordered to be printed, and the further consideration postponed till Saturday next.

THE DETICIENCY BILL. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS. On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Becock, of Virginia, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropria-tions to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the

ast fiscal year.

Mr. GARNEIT, of Virginia, said to address the Ho oon the subject of Kansas at this period of debate was to ver the drowning car of man with a twice-told tale.

Minnesota and Oregon were presented for admission, and
not one word of objection was heard from any quarter.

Kansas also presented herself for admission, and why was
she singled out alone for opposition? Disguise it as they
might, deceive themselves and others as they might, here could be but one answer from any straight-forward plain, disinterested man, that the constitution of Kansas recognised African slavery and the constitutions of the other States did not. The question of slavery was the only circumstance that gave life to the opposition to its admission. Gentlemen might talk of irregularities as they pleased. If they objected because there was no enabling act, why did they not object to Oregon and the large number of States that came in without enabling acts. It was perfectly immaterial whether there was an enabling act or not, Congress possessed the power to waive that objection.

They had recognised the government of Kansas by admitting the delegate from that Territory to a seat upon the floor. The people and the black republicans them-selves had recognised it in the solemnization of their marriages and in their business transactions. There it marriages and in their ousness transactions. There it stood, the deface government, the only government that ever had been in that Territory since 1854. Under that government the people had made their constitution by the election of the constitutional convention. He was the election of the constitutional convention. He was told by some of the democrats who opposed the admission of Kansas that, practically, this was a very small question; but he would say that if there was nothing practical in it, why did they oppose it. They opposed it because that constitution was favorable to the institution of slavery. He then proceeded to show that the only issue was

whether any more slave States—should be admitted, upon which depended the most momentous consequences. Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, could not, in justice to Mr. BISHOP, of Connecticut, could not, in justice to himself and those Connecticut democrats he in part represented, permit this discussion to go on without expressing his views upon the great question. The attempt had been made to create the idea throughout the North that the friends of the administration from the North were restrained through fear or some other cause from expressing their sentiments on this subject. The intimation had been thrown out by the gentleman from Illineis [Mr. Morsus] that but one democrat from the North had dared to open his mouth on the subject, and the political crucifixion which awaited him at home would deter others. dared to open his mouth on the subject, and the political crucinxion which awaited him at home would deter others. That explained to his mind the motives by which some men were influenced in their action upon this question. He would not say that they were preparing a way for their re-election—that they had their fingers upon the public pulse—but he thanked them for the announce ment for they would show to the country and the scald ment, for they would show to the country and the world that there were some northern democrats left so regard-less of the svils that might await them that they were willing to meet a "political grave" and a "fearful retri-bution" to carry out the best interests of the country. bution" to carry out the best interests of the country [Applause.] From that gentleman's remarks he gather-ed that he charged the northern democrats with being ac-tuated by base and unworthy motives. If this was meant, he doubted very much the consistency of the representative from Illinois in calling in question the position of the Connecticut democrats until they had paid his people the interest on the money they owe them. [Applause in the from Hillions in canning in questions of the privileges of the House, in recognitive answer certain questions put to him by order of the Bostes and is still beld in causated made ribes and order, and Whereas, afterwards, in purchase of the provisions of law, the whole the House did certify to the Peterical Morney of the Instruct Columbia the facts pertaining to the senior and the same acre did before the grand jury of the Bistrict of Columbia, and a present set before the grand jury of the Bistrict of Columbia, and a present set before the grand jury of the Bistrict of Columbia, and a present set with the said jury of the Bistrict of Columbia, and a present set with the said jury of the Bistrict of Columbia, and a present set with the said indictancing the property of the Connecticut democrats until they had paid his people the interest on the money, they owe them. [Applause in Mr. STEPHENS caused the first and third sections of the law in reference to contumacious witnesses, the finding of the grand jury, and the opinion of the court to be southern it; and if they are now aded by the free labor of the North, it is their own it is disturbing a compact which had been sacredly obted for a third of a century.

Mr. STEPHENS caused the first and third sections of the law in reference to contumacious witnesses, the finding of the grand jury, and the opinion of the court to be read from the Clerk's desk.

Messrs LFTCHEN, or Virginia, and HOUSTON, of Alabana, objected to the introduction of the resolution, but the SFEAKER decided that it could be received as a question of privilege.

LOCAL NEWS.

Crry Consuss Board of Abdermen. A memorial in relation to an alley in square No. 250 was referred to the committee on improvements; a petition for paving the alley in square 449 was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on improvements, reported a bill from the lower board to supply a deficiency

in the appropriation for grading and gravelling 25th street west, between Pennsylvania avenue and R street

ttorth: messed. A resolution that the committee on the fire depart-ment investigate charges alleged against fire companies was passed.

Certifie talls from the lower board were referred and

others passed. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A petition was presented from the
Northern Liberties Fire Company, for an appropriation for two reels for the use of the company ; referred to the ommittee on the fire department.

A communication from the mayor was received, endosing an estimate by the commissioner of the eastern section of the Washington canal of \$140 for repairs, &c. A joint resolution, authorizing the mayor to offer a reward for the arrest of incendiaries: passed.

A bill making appropriation of \$30 94 for repair

ng alley in squares Nos. 319 and 239, in Second Ward From the upper board a bill to appropriate \$550 from

pauperism at the North than at the South, and then earnestly advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He contended that the constitution was republican in its form and expressed the will of the people of Kansas, be lare they load a fair opportunity to elect just such delegates as they pleased, and form just such a constitution as they pleased.

Mr. POTILE, of New York, opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. It was a contemplated outrage upon a portion of their people. He did not suppose anything he could say would change a vote upon this question, for the displayed every man had settled the question in his own mind according to his conscience and the influence of surrounding circumstances. While he was opposed to slavery as a political and moral evil, and was determined to oppose it wherever his a right to do so, yet there was not one constitutional right—one guarantee which State sovereignty had the fitteds of the Third Ward, for trimming and gravelling I street north, from 8th to 10th streets west; referred to the committee on improvements.

A joint resolution appointing delegates to the quarar tine and sanitary convention : referred to the con

on health.

A Lift to exempt the house and ground belonging to the Western Hose Cottlewry : referred to the com

on the fire department. A bill appropriating \$100 to enable the comunificationers use to transport non-resident paupers to their homes . passed.

he had a right to do so, yet there was not one constitutional right—one guarantee which State sovereignty had
thrown around this institution—which he had ever sought
to interfere with. There never yet was a legal election
in Kansas, and the legislature had no legal right to their
scats, and no power to ender a constitutional convention,
and were only kept there by the force of the troops.
When was a constitution ever before forced upon the people
of a State against the protest of a majority of them? and
yet that was what was sought to be done in this case.
The people of the North were not negro worshippers nor
abolitionists, but they believed it wrong and unworthy
of the civilization of the age to hold slaves.
Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, replied to a portion of the
remarks of Mr. Bisnor, contending that Illinois had never
refused to pay the interest upon her public debt, and
that she never had voted for any but a democratic President and Vice President. Messrs. Brown, Turton, and Kennedy were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the lower board on the bill in relation to gravelling F street north.

A bill, amended by the upper board, appropriating 375 to trim and gravel M street south, between 8th

and 11th streets east: passed.

A bill, from the upper board, to appropriate \$160 for repair of old and to make a new gutter in Virginia ave-

nue, cast side of 7th street east: passed.

Bills from the upper board appropriating \$1,722 to grade and gravel M street north, between 24th and 26th that she never had voted for any but a democratic President and Vice President

Mr. ABBOTT, of Malife, advocated the rejection of the application of Kattsas fer admission as a State under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. A. read his speech, in the course of which he defined popular sovereignty—Buchanan sovereignty—as the free, untrammeled right to choose between two slavery constitutions, so nearly balanced that they could not tell which was the worst.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said this was the first time he had ever delivered a written speech, and he thought it would be the last. He opposed the admission of Kanzas under the Lecompton constitution, and denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a great wrong. That great barrier of freedom which had remained intact for forty years was broken down whethever it became the interest of the South to do it. He find not concluded his remarks when the committee rose; and, at 25 minutes of

streets west : to appropriate \$4,352 to grade and gravel 20th street west, between I street north and Boundary street; appropriating \$2,130, to grade and gravel 7th street west, between Y street and the Potomac river: referred to the committee of improvements. Adjourned

SMITHSONIAN LECTURE -The third and closing lecture of Mr. Gajant was delivered to a large audience at the Smithsonian Institution last evening. The subject was the "Vatican of Pagan Rome." The lecturer said that Mount Vaticano was originally used by the Etruscalis as a place of worship before Rome was built. It was re. puted to be the abiding place of one of their gods, who bore the form of a young child; hence its name, which comes from valtica, the first cry of a child. The Etruscan roothsayers, priests of this god, gained a great reputation on account of the accuracy of their predictions, which they professed to receive from the god, or oracle, of the hill. Their god, however, required no temple, but was content to be worshipped beneath a tree, and one of the trees on the hill was distinguished as the oraculum, by

After Rome was built, and the bill passed from the Etruscans into the possession of the Romans, the latter entertained a similar sacred regard for h, and used it as a place of worship. It was improved with temples, throuses, and other buildings of a religious character, by different Roman Emperors, and was also used for a come tery. The lecturer described several of the buildings erected by these Emperors, especially the tomb prepared y the Emperor Adrian for himself and his family. In this connexion, he noticed the barbarities perpetrated by Adrian on the Christians of Rome, whom he compelled to labor severely in the erection of the buildings with which he aderned the Vatican bill, and many of whom he afterwards subjected to torture and cruel deaths on the same spot.

The uses to which the Vatican was applied during the eigns of Caligula and Nero were briefly alluded to, and the lecturer next proceeded to a lengthy description of the "triumphal entrees" of the Roman generals and em-perors in the imperial city. The great triumphal fête on the occasion of the commemoration by Flavius Vespasian and his son Titus of their conquests of the cities of Jerusalem and Babylon was dilated on at considerable length, and Mr. G. then concluded by sketching hastily and very insufficiently the history of the Vatican after Rome be

His discourse was illustrated by maps representing A special board of engineers of the army, composed of Italy, the city of Rome, and the Vatican hill, and was throughout quite interesting, though falling far below and Captain G. W. Cullum, will assemble in the city of either of his previous lectures in the degree of instruction inculcated. New York as soon as practicable, for the purpose of

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ARTISIS. - We regret that the expectations of the gentlemen who called this "convention" have not been fulfilled, as only about thirty attended, and at least one third of these are now residing in this city, several being in the employ of government The Pennsylvania Academy has sent a most worthy dele gation, composed of Rembrandt Peale, Thomas Sully, and J. R. Lambdin, but most of the gentlemen appea unaccredited. The venerable Rembrandt Peale was elected President; J. R. Lumbdin, John Cranch, and H. K. Brown, Vice Presidents; and J. M. Stanley, Treasurer-an excellent set of officers. An address will be delivered before the meeting this evening at seven o'clock by Rev. Mr. Bellows, of New York city.

Married, at Shannondale Farm, Texas, March 4th, by the Rev. Wm. Passmore, chaptain United States army, Lieut. Loemis L. Langdon, 1st artillery, to Miss Kattle Moffett, of Louisville, Kentucky.

[Brownwille (Texas) Flogg.

The United States steam frigate Powhatan arrived at St. Helena on the 27th of January last. REMURANIT PEALS, the veteran and exteemed painter of General Washington, has been prevailed upon to repeat his lecture on the portraits of the Pater Patrier, with his personal reminiscences, on Wednesday evening. It is well worth hearing twice by those who heard it on Saturday night, and those who were not then present should not fail to attend.

> ARLINGTON SPRINGS, we are pleased to hear, have been leased by a company of young gentlemen who desire to enjoy this pleasant summer resort, hitherto furnished by kindness of the lamented Mr. Custis. The pavilion will be rebuilt, and regulations will be established and enforced for the maintenance of good order.

Miss Hosman's Status, representing the ill-starred Beatrice Cenci sleeping, just before she was awakened to go to the scaffold, is on exhibition at Philp's Art Gallery, for the benefit of the gifted artist. Every one should visit this exquisite gem of American art.

ALEXANDRIA EXPRESS. - Osborne's express wagon, which runs daily between Washington and Alexandria, calling anywhere in either city, also delivering anywhere in either city, proves a great convenience. The proprietor keeps a slate at the Star office for orders, and attends

promptly and faithfully to them.

Course of Claims.—In consequence of the illness of a member of Judge Gilchrist's family, this court has been actiourned over from day to day since Thursday last. It will probably sit to-merrow, though Judge Gilchristis: still absent.

In the tentiment in the class will be closed on the 17th of May depositions, and other papers reflied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the merring of that day the arguments will probably sit to-merrow, though Judge Gilchristis: ordered, sho, that this notice be published in the Letton, Washington, B. C., and bully News, New York, once a week for three one castive weeks previous to the alst of May next, the day of hear six.

[In the tentiment of the office, which was personal to the closed on the 17th of May depositions, and other papers reflied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on the total day the arguments.

[In the tentiment of the office, which was personal to the closed on the 17th of May.]

Hox. Mn. Cox will not lecture this evening at the Smithsonian Institution, as had been announced.

Mr. VANDENHOFF will deliver his entire in verse, entitled "common sense, a dash at the doings of the day," to night, at Philharmonic Hall.

THE PLACE TO GET PLAYING CARDS.

New Bookstone, 332 Fem. arenne,
Mer 22 between 9th and 10th ets

On the 15th inst, about 7 o'clock, a. m., near Pittsburg, in the flore township, Mrs. SARAH FLINN, con-out of Wallack Flinn, esq-aged 78 years and 9 months.

It is a tribute which nature owes to the living to ther

The subject of this obstracy was the daughter of David Sample, of Westmoreland county, Panneylvania, attorney at law, in which profession he occupied a very eminent position in his day. M. Esmple, oring to the daugers to which his family were exposed from the frequent incursions of the Indone, especially in his absence from the frequent incursions of the Indone, especially in his absence from the frequent incursions of the Indone, especially in his absence from the frequent incursions of the Indone, especially in his absence from the frequent incursions of the Indone, especially in his absence from the frequent incursions. It was in this county, near Big Spring, that Mrs. Phin was born. It was her privilege to be able to point back to a father who was an ormanent to the legal profession, who was esteemed for his arbanity, and beloved for his generosity; but she had a higher honor, in that she could refer to a parentage the incurning of her days frequently has the writer heard for special material and served the Lord. Her father was no less a Christian than a gentieman or a invier. Mrs. Finn finally cherished the religious instruction which had been incurbated by her plone parents in the morning of her days Frequently has the writer heard for speak, with thankfulness and gratitude to foot, of her parent. Their carefulness and culture were not lost, for, noany years prior to her death, she had cluster therefore, when the hour of trial came, and a he needed comfort, she kness from experience where alone it could be found. Her his was, comparatively speaking, a long and happy one, though therkered with sime-hire and clouds, prosperity and seeming adversity. Buring the closing scenes of her earthly policinaspe she was severely afflicted, but her confidence in Got through Christ was unfailing. She kness in whom she believed, and was personded that the was able to keep the which she had committed to life hands. In the moist of the most extructating pains, and when struggling in the agonies of death, her faith m her Sa

[Pittsburg Post, March 19

## OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all school

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Philippe Jacques Whithereor has been appointed vice-consul of Swiss confederation at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, I do hereby recognise bim as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most lavored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the sent of the United States to be hereunte affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 17th day of [L.s.] March, A. B. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

James Burhanam, President of the United States of America, to all

whom if may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Ludwig

You Batimbach has been appointed consul of Bacaria at Mitasakie
in the state of Wisconsin, I do hereby recognise him as such, and
declare him free to excreise and enjoy such functions, powers,
and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored na
town in the Inject state.

and privileges as are allowed to asset these in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 18th day of [1. s.] March, A. D. 1888, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Ry the President : Lawis Cass, Secretary of State.

PUBLIC LECTURE. -The Rev. Henry W. Bellows.

WASHINGTON THEATRE. Second Night

VV the engagement of the celebrated artist and dramatist,
Mr. JOHN RROUGHAM.
Who will appear this evening in his world-renowned extravagange POCAHONTAS.

POCAHONTAS.
With song, choruses, &c., given with the same perfection of detail as when first presented at Wallack's Theatre and played for one handred and six nights to delighted antiences. The extravagansa will be preceded by Broughsm's charming play of A GENTLEMAN FROM BUILDAND,

Received last night with unbounded apple

Box-book now open.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7).
March 23 [Int.StatesStar.]

PAXATION AND THE FUNDING SYSTEM; by

AXATION AND THE FUNDING SISIEM; by

J.R. McColloci, I vot., London,
the Logic of Political Economy; by Thomas De Quincey; I vot.,
London,
An Essay on the Government of Dependencies; by George Corne,
and Lewis; I vot., London,
National system of Political Economy; by Fraceis Wayland, D. D.
Vethake's Political Economy; I vot.
Humphrey's Manual of Political Science.
The Funding Syst in of the United States and Great Britain; by Jouatton Effor.

PRANCE TAYLOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "COSMOPOLITAN Art Association" for 1858 will be received sday, Merch 25, by their egents,

Sub-cription \$3, which entitles the subscriber to a beautiful en

MR. G. VANDENHOFF has the honor to an nounce that he will give a course of THREE READINGS, AT THE PHILHARMONIC HALL,

On the evenings of Tuesday, 234; Thursday, 25th, and Saturday, 27th 

A GENTS WANTED.—The Publisher of the ward of the city of Washington, and one in each of the city of Washington, and one in each of the cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, to take charge of its delivery in the localities mentioned, and to cancass for subscribers. The price of the bally Union will shortly be reduced to two cents per copy, and in the three cities is will be delivered by these agents alone. Steady and attentive mass will find this a constant and remainerating employment. Application should be made at the publication office of this paper for one week.

Mar 14—60.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Professor DANIEL E GROUX, Teacher and Translator of Modern Languages, os camy French, Spain h, and German. No. 225 Penn. avenue, oppowillard's Hotel.

CRAPE SHAWLS.—MAD. BRAEMER, 334 Manual contracts are true, bleaches and cleans Crape Shawls and all kine of Laters.

Mar 19—2w4\*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Parlors with Bed-roo tached to them, gas lights, etc., at No 225 Pennsylvania avenusite Willards' Hotel.

Mar. 21 - 3m

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

Westingrow, Merch 16, 1848.

ON TRE PETITION of Charles Goodgear, of New Haven, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent grantes to him the 18th of June, 1841, for an improvement in the "Manufacture of India, Rubber," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of June, 1858.

It is criteries that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 3th to May next at 12 octock, in; and all persons are nontified to appear and slow causes. If any they have, why made petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth, in writing, at least twenty days before the day of leasning. All itselmony flee by either party to be used at the said learing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be formshed on application.

WATCH Repairing and Lingraving.—Watche chromometers, and pocket timekeepers of every description for the period by skillid aerkinen and warranted to perform accurately Engraving of every description down in the best style, including the cutting of arms, creeks, motions, and initials on stone.

\*\* Visiting and wedding cards etgapatic engraved and printed.

Jewellers, 724 Fennsylvania avone,
Jan 80—tf Botween Pth and 10th streets